Maine, and RANDALL of Pennsylvania, who re-

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 11, 1876.

TILDEN OR WAR!!

A VOICE FROM U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Associate Justice Miller on Tilden and his Party-His Views Expressed in Plain Words - The Democracy m Mischief-They will do Any thing to Attain Their Object—Tilden, Machiavel-The Inevitable Con-

The brilliant Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times has interviewed Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court. The interview will no doubt be read with deep interest by every one, especially as this is the first time, we believe, that a judicial officer occupying the distinguished position of an Associate Justice of the highest tribunal in the land has expressed his views upon public affairs so boldly and so emphatically. The interview is as follows:

A representative of the Chicago Times, whilst going to the Capitol, overtook Justice Samuel H. Miller, who was making his way afoot to the Supreme Court room to attend the sessions of that body. Deeming the apportunity an excellent one to gain from him an expression of opinion on the all-absorbing political topic, the Presidential election muddle and the complications arising from it, he accosted him. Justice Miller did not seem in the least degree opposed to answer the questions put to him, but freely responded to the different interrogatories with perfect frankness and freedom.

In reply to a question as to whether he thought that there was any danger or trouble growing out of the present uncertainty, he said:

GRAVE DANGER TO BE APPREHENDED. and the country will be fortunate if it escapes shock which may shake its institutions more severely than did the recent civil war." CORRESPONDENT. On what do you base thes serious apprehensions?

THE DEMOCRACY MEAN MISCHIEF. JUDGE MILLER. On the evident tendency the Democrats to make mischief. They mea mischief. Their action in the House on opening day shows plainly that it is their intention to place Tilden in power, no matter what may be

CORRESPONDENT. Do you anticipate the poss bility of the people forgetting the results of the late civil war so speedily as might be implied if they allowed themselves to be hurried into an other trouble by the intemperance of politicians? JUDGE MILLER, People may be led astray to day as easily as they were fifteen years ago. Com-

munities are governed more by the impulse given ion than by common sense. TILDEN OR WAIL CORRESPONDENT. You think, then, that there is a disposition on the part of men you term lead

ers to mold public opinion improperly? Junger Milliam Assuredly I do. I can only repeat that the Democrats mean Tilden or mis-

CORRESPONDENT. In what manner do you think they can accomplish the mischief you seem to

tion to force the election of President into the House at all hazards. JUDGE MILLIE PROPHESYING THE GROVER IN.

PAMY. CORRESPONDENT. How will the Democrats be

the many mnuendoes that are appearing from lime to time in the Democratic papers, that one frain from casting his vote for Hayes may be more than mere nonsense, and mean something.

den would lend himself to such a plan?

his point and attain his ambition. He has been educated in a political school in which is taught

CORRESPONDENT. That is rather a severe opin

ion for you to express, Judge. Governor Tilden is an orthodox Democrat, and that he therefore thinks that the end to be at-

CORRESPONDENT. I do not wish to be pertinacious, Judge, but I would like to know what you think will be the upshot of the matter? a majority of one in the Electoral College, and that the vote will be counted by the President of

CORRESPONDENT. Am I to understand from this that you think it is the province of the Presithe subject. My position will not permit me to

advance any when there is a possibility of my being called on afterward to deliver an opinion CORRESPONDENT. If the vote is counted in the manner you seem to think it will be, is it your

JUDGE MILLER. I certainly think that the Democrats of that body meditate counting the electoral vote if Hayes is declared by the President of the Senate to have a majority of the electoral may be the result, declare Tilden elected.

THE DEMOCRATS WILL RULE OF RUIN. CORRESPONDENT. But if it appears that Hayes that they will still resort to such an action ? Jungs Miller. Yes; they will allege fraud

on the part of Returning Boards in disputed States, and proceed to throw out the electoral COMBESTONDENT. Then there would be, in your judgment, a conflict between the two legislative

branches of the Government? the Democrats mean mischief. CORRESPONDENT. What do you think of the

tendency displayed by Senators to make a par-

NO TROUBLE FROM THE SENATE. JUDGE MILLER. I do not think any trouble need be apprehended in the Senate. A different character of men are in that body. The Senate may

THE SUPBEME COURT TO DECIDE THE RESCTION IMPROBABLE.

CORRESPONDENT. What chance do you think the joint resolution introduced by Senator Edmunds relative to the Supreme Court being made

should think that any scheme of this kind would

an abrupt termination by the Judge recollecting that it would be necessary for him to retrace his steps in order to attend to a matter he had forgot

ATTICA, N. Y., Dec. 9 .- The engine of a West ward-bound train, which was going on a switch before daylight this morning at Dale station, at the train was run into by one following, a furious gale of snow preventing signals from being seen. The baggage, smoking and Pullman cars caught fire and were burned. One man, whose name is unknown, went back to one of the cars for some forgetten article and was burned to death, Otherwise there were no other persons injured,

Dispatch to Hon. Z. Chandler gives Another Version of the Oregon Af-fair-Cronin Coming to Washington -Gov. Grover Tilden's Puppet.

The following dispatch from Oregon was re-ceived here on Saturday night, by Hon. Zacha-riah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior: To Hon. Z. Chandler, Washington:

After the electors entered the room assigned o organize, and Odell was elected chairman and Cartwright secretary. Cronin was sitting at the same table. Chadwick knocked at the door and gave Cronin a large envelope. The certificate were called for. Cronin said he had them. The College requested him to produce them, but he refused. The demand was again made by the College, and with the remark that if he claimed a seat in the College it was neces-sary for him to show by what authority he assumed to act, as he had received only a minority of the votes. He replied: "You might just as well understand, first as last, you will never get them," and then asked if Odell and Cartwright refused to act with him. Both said. "No." Cronin replied: "Yes, you do," and left the table, going to another part of the room, and sent for Miller and Parker, two Democrats, with whom he proceeded to fill vacancies and organize his rump college.

Our electors proceeded with their business without leaving the table. Watts' resignation was received and accepted. Then he was re-elected, and a vote was taken. A demand was made at once upon the Secretary of State by the college for certified copies of the vote by counties, and also a certified copy of the abstract of the vote for elector, which were obtained under the seal of the State. Affidavits were then made by the electors ernor and Secretary of State refused certificates. Meetings have been held in all parts of the tate, at which Grover was severely denounced. He has also been hung and burned in effigy in

several places. Moderate Democrats units with Cronin leaves to-day for the East with his fraud-It is understood here that Grover based his

action upon a legal opinion furnished him from New York. The entire proceeding was evidently It is generally supposed that a large amount of money was received here from the East. Senator Kelly has been a prominent actor in

The minutes of the Electoral College show that only two electors were present at the organiza-tion. A vacancy was declared, which was filled by the election of Watts. No mention is made of Cronin, except in the affidavits of the electors, which accompany the record of proceedings.

Statement of Democratic Electors (?)-

Their Version of the Story. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9 .- A press dispatch from Salem, Oregon, says that the following state-ment by the Democratic candidates for Presiden-tial electors has been published in last evening's Daily Mercury, headed, "True Statement to the People of Oregon:" Inasmuch as grossly false statements, purporting to relate what occurred at the holding of the Electoral College to-day, are being industriously circulated by members of the Republican party, we, the undersigned, submit the following as a faithful detail of the proceed-ings in question in the said Electoral College, held in Salem on the 6th day of December, 1876 At the hour of 12 o'clock there were present in the designated as the one in which the electoral vote should be counted the following persons: J. C. Cartwright, J. H. Odell, J. W. Watts, Henry

At the said hour the door of the room in which the said electoral vote was to be cast was opened. and the Secretary of State handed to Mr. Uronin an envelope containing the certificates in triplicate of the election as electors of E. A. Cronin, J. C. Cartwright and W. H. Odell. After handing the certificates to Mr. Cronin the Secretary retired from the room. Immediately afterward Mr. Cartwright opened the door and admitted one Mr. Minter, a police officer of the city of Salem, and deputy United States marshal. Min-

Mr. Cartwright opened the door and admitted one Mr. Minter, a police officer of the city of Salem, and deputy United States marshal. Minter, upon entering, closed the door, locked it, and took out the key, whereupon Cronin requested him to leave the room.

Cartwright, and Odell insisted at first upon Minter remaining, but finally upon the requested Cartwright Minter retired, leaving the key in the door. Gdell then locked the door and took the key, but on the request of a Democrat replaced the key in the door. Cronin then read in the presence and hearing of all those in the room one of the certificates, showing the election of himself, Odell, and Cartwright.

After the reading Cronin inquired of Odell and Cartright if they were ready to vote with him and proceed to their business as electors. They answered by demanding the certificates in Cronin's possession, Cartwright acting as principal spokesman. Cronin, in reply, proposed to proceed with the vote for President and Vice President, stating in offect that the certificates would be produced and attached to the certificate showing the result.

Cartwright and Odell refused to proceed, and

dent, stating in offect that the certificates would be produced and attached to the certificate showing the result.

Cartwright and Chell refused to proceed, and requested Kipple and Laswell to retire, which they refused to do. Cartwright then arose and said: "If you want a row you might as well have it now as at any other time," and Cronic replied: "Sit down; we are not here to have a row, but to vote for President and Vice President." Cronin then again requested Cartwright and Odell to proceed with the election. Cartwright then moved that Odell should act as chairman, and upon the vote of himself and Odell declared the motion carried, and Odell then appointed Cartwright secretary.

Dr. Watts then read a paper purporting to be his resignation as elector. Cartwright moved the acceptance of the pretended resignation, and it was declared carried, and immediately thereafter, by the votes of the two, Watts was declared elector to fill the vacancy.

These proceedings were interrupted throughout by dialogue, which had the character of altercation, between Cronin on one side and Cartwright and Odell on the other, Cronin insisting that the lutter should act with him and proceed with the business of the college, and they refusing to do so.

After the pretended appointment of Watts, Cronin arose, and addressing Cartwright and Odell, said in effect, if not in these precise words: "Gentlemen, do you refuse to act with me in proceeding with the business of the electoral college." One or both of them replied, signifying an unqualified refusal. Cronin then said that this refusal to act created vacancies in the electoral college, and instead that he appointed J. N. L. Miller, of Jackson county, to fill one of said vacancies.

Mr. Miller, having been introduced into the room and informed of what had taken aliage asked.

Miller, of Jackson county, to fill one of said vacancies.

Mr. Miller, having been introduced into the room and informed of what had taken place, asked Cartwright and Odell if they refused to act with Cronin in casting the vote of the State. Cartwright said they had so refused, and Mr. Miller then signified his intention to accept the appointment. The two then appointed John Parker secretary, and the votes were taken by ballot for President and Vice President, and the business formally proceedings Cartwright, Watts and Odell were engaged in signing papers.

E. A. CRONIN.

W. B. LASWELL,
HENRY KIPPLE.

The Bemocratic House Made Acquainted with the True Situation. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.-A Columbia, S. C., dispatch to the Hereld says: The committee appoint ed by the Democratic House, on waiting on Gen

You are aware that troops are in the State-house. Will you be kind enough to inform us by whose authority these troops are in the State-house, and for what purpose they are there? We wish to avoid the least appearance of violence, but our House being the legal House, we wish to occupy the hall of the House of Representatives. Are your troops instructed to resist the peaceful entrance of our House into the hall? You know there is a force of State coestabilary there as deputy doorkeepers of the House. They are guarding an illegal House. Are your troops authorised to support them if they resist the entrance into the hall of our members?

GENERAL RUGER. At the request of the General the above ques-tions were reduced to writing, and it was prom-ised that a formal reply would shortly be made in writing.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 9.—The following has been received by the committee of the Democratic House:

"To Hon. F. A. Conner and others:

"Generalized by the Committee of the Democratic House:

"Generalized by the Committee of the Part Hon. F. A. Conner and others:

"Generalized by the Committee based upon the resolution of which you handed me a copy on yesterday, that the United States troops in the State House were placed there by my order for the purpose of executing such orders as might be given; and in this commetion I would say with reference to inquiries numbered and f, that if your body should appear at the State House for the purpose of entering the hall of the House of Representatives, and should be refused admission by those having charge of the doors, and such persons should apply to the officers in command of the troops at the State House for assistance necessary to prevent your entering, the present orders to the officers would require them to rea.

or the troops at the State House for assistance necessary to prevent your entering, the present orders to the officers would require them to render such assistance.

"I am, gentlemen, your chedient servant,
"Thos. A. Ruder,
"Col. and Byt. Brig. Gen. Dept. of the South."
The city is quiet. Additional United States troops are expected to arrive very soon.

troops are expected to arrive very soon.

NEW FORM OF KU-KLUXIEN—WHOLESALE LYNCH
LAW BY GEOSGIANS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20.—It is reported here
to-night that ten negroes, who murdered a white
man named Allen and wounded another named
Baker at Lowndesville. Abberille county, and
who were discovered to be engaged in a plot to
murder the whites, were taken from the sheriff's
posse and lynched by Georgians. Thirteen negroes were arrested on warrants issued by a trial
justice, and owing to threats of lynching they
were sent under a strong guard to just at Anderson, in the adjoining county, for safe-keeping. It
is supposed while en route they were selzed by
Georgians, who came across the Savannah river,
and summarily dealt with. No details, and excitement great.

THAT STOLEN VOTE!

A LEAF FROM THE RECORD.

ported it to the House, and it was taken up and disposed of on May 27, 1870. The proceedings will be found on pages 3832 to 8866, inclusive, of the Precedents in the House of Repre sentatives Upon the Oregon Case-Opposition of the Democratic Ecm-bers to the Admission of Minerity Candidates — Speaker Bandali's Speech—Will He Now Eat His Own Words?

Both Houses of Congress having adjourned over from Friday until to-day, the Senators and Representatives devoted Saturday either to at-tending to business for their constituencies in the Departments, or they gathered in knots at the Capitol or at other public places to discuss the Presidential problem, and especially the bearing that the Oregon complication and the difference of opinion as to the existence of the joint rules would have upon it. The action of the Senate on Friday, when so many Democrats voted to sus-tain the decision of the Presiding Officer declarng that the joint rules are not in force, has had a damaging effect upon the House Democrats, who are disposed to agree with Mr. RANDALL that they are still in force. Most of the Democrats are disposed to accept Mr. HEWITT'S theory, that the Tildenites have the best of it, because that Republicans dare not go behind the face of the returns, and that therefore, with the vote stolen by Cronin in Oregon, the Democratic ticket has scured that one electoral vote which has been sought for with so much anxiety. It is argued

THE GOVERNOR'S CERTIFICATE in the Oregon case they must also go back of the certificates of the Returning Boards in the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. That sort of talk is all for party effect. There is not a man among them who does not know, and who would not so state, if he were disposed to be colitically honest, that there is no analogy be tween the cases. To recognize Cronin would be to defeat the will of the people of the State of Oregon, and the Constitution of the United States never contemplated such an act as would recog nize the rule, of the minority. Neither Gov. Grover nor Gronin claim that the latter received the vote of a majority of the people of Oregon for Presidential elector. He was given the certificate because his competitor was found to be ineligible

THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTAhas repeatedly decided that where votes are cas for an ineligible candidate they are not to be de clared null and void to the extent of declaring the election of the person receiving the next high est number of votes. There is no American pre eedent or authority recognizing such a thing Mr. SPEAKER RANDALL and other Demo cratic members of both Houses of the present Congress are committed against any such preposterous theory, both by vote and speech. They are as positively committed against the recognition of Cronin as though they had acted directly upon his case in the precedents to be quoted presently. The people of the country are well aware that consistency is not one of the jewels of the Democratic party, (if that party has any jewels,) but Mr. RANDALL and his friends will scarcely lare to encounter such scorn as would inevitable meet them by reversing their records in the following cases in the Fortieth Congress:

THE CASE OF SAMUEL R. SMITH VS. JOHN YOUNG nhown, from the Second district of Centucky, was adju-diented. Both claimed the seat, and the case was referred to the Committee on Elections, HON, HENRY L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, was then chairman of the committee, and the late HON. MICHAEL C. KERR was a member of it. Mr. BROWN, who is a member of the pres House, received a clear and unmistakable jority of the votes cast at the election. But h had participated in the rebellion; his disabilities had not yet been removed, and consequently he was ineligible. Mr. Smith made the contest on the ground of the ineligibility of Mr. BROWN, and claimed that being ineligible the votes cast for BROWN were null and vold, and that as he

(Smith) had received the next highest number of votes he was entitled to the seat. After a most thorough investigation the Committee on Elections reported the following revolution:

"Besoived, That Samuel E. Smith, not having covived a majority of the votes cast for Representative in this House from the Second Congressional district of Kentucky, is not entitled to a seal as such Representative." A second resolution directed the Clerk to notify

cancy in the said district.

The report came up for consideration in the House on February 17, 1858, and the proceedings are reported on page 1189 of the Congressional Globs, Part II, second session, Fortisth Congress.

After some discussion, Mr. COBURN, of Ind., offered as a substitute for the committee's report a resolution declaring Mr. Swith entitled to the a resolution declaring Mr. Smith entitled to the seat. The yeas and nays were called on this, and the substitute was defeated—the vote standing

year 30, nays 102, A RECORD OF THE PAST.

The negative vote is of interest, even after the lapse of years, and is, therefore, given in full; the Democrats in the list being indicated by italics.

Geo. M. Adoms, Wm. B. Allison, Oakes Ames, Sam'l M. Arnell, Jas. M. Ashley, Samuel B. Az tell, John Baker, N. P. Banks, F. C. Beaman, Jas. B. Beck, John A. Bingham, Jas. G. Blaine Geo. S. Boutwell, H. P. H. Bromwell, James Brooks, John M. Broomall, R. P. Buckland, A. G. Burr, Juo. W. Chandler, J. C. Churchill, Reader W. Clarke, Thos. Cornell, H. L. Dawes, Benj. Eggleston, Chas. A. Eldredge, Tnos. D. Elliot, John F. Farnsworth, Thos. W. Ferry, Jas. A. Garfield, Adam J. Glossbrenner, J. S. Golladay, John A. Griswold, A. P. Grover, Isaac R. Hawkins, Wm. Higby, Wm. S. Holman, Samuel Hooper, B. F. Hopkins, Julius Hotchkiss, Chester D. Hubbard, Richard D. Hubbard, Calvin T. Hubbard, Jas. M. Hussphrey, Ebon O. Ingersoll, Thus. A. Jencks, Jas. A. Johnson, Thus. L. Jones, Norman B. Judd, Geo. W. Julian, Michael C. Kerr, John H. Ketcham, B. M. Kitchen, J. Proctor Knott, Addison H. Laflin, W. S. Lincoln, John A. Logan, Wm. Loughridge, Rufuz Mallory, Samuel S. Marskall, Jas. M. Marvin, D. McCarthy. Jaz. R. McCormick, Ulysses Mercur, James K Moorhead, Geo. W. Morgen, Wm. Mungen, God-love S. Orth, Sidney Perham, Fredk. A. Pike, Tobias A. Plants, Luke P. Poland, Jno. V. S. Pruyn, Samuel J. Randall, Wm. H. Robert.on, Philetus Sawyer, Robert C. Schenck, Glenni W. Scoffeld, W. C. Smith, Rufus P. Spalding, H. H. Starkweather, Aaron F. Stevens, Thos. Stewart, Wm. B. Stokes, Frederick Stone, Ste Tuber, C. N. Taylor, Francis Thomas, John Trim ble, Laurence S. Trimble, Ginery Twichell, Chas. Upson Dennis M. Van Luken, Philadelph Van Trump, C. C. Washburne, E. B. Washburne, H. D. Washburn, W. B. Washburn, Martin Welker, Stephen F. Wilson, William Windom, Fernando Wood, and George W. Woodward.

NOT A SINGLE DEMOCRAT VOTED IN THE AP-PIRMATIVE, and the Republicans voting that way were not the men who were recognized as the leaders of

JONES, WOOD and RANDALL, Democrate, are members of the present House, and the latter is its Spenker. Of the Republicans in the list Messrs BANKS and GARFIELD are members of the present House also. Mr. KERR was ele-vated to the Speakership by Democratic votes. Mr. GEORGE M. ADAMS is Clerk of the Democratic House. Mr. BECK has been elected to the Senate by the Democratic State of Kentucky Messrs. JULIAN and FARNSWORTH, who were Republicans in the Fortieth Congress, were active and earnest Tilden men in the last cam

paign.

It will thus be seen that the Democratic party in the House of Representatives in the Fortieth Congress was a unit in opposition to the absurd theory that the ineligibility of a candidate has the effect to nullify and make void the vote to the office. It should be remembered also tha Mr. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, one of the part to this contest, is also a member of the present House. It is an interesting fact, too, that of the above list Mesers, ALLISON, BLAINE, BOUT. DOM are now members of the United State

After the above vote was taken the recommen-tion of the committee, declaring a vacancy, was adopted without a division. In the same Con-THE CASE OF SAMUEL M'REE.

who claimed to represent the Covington district of Kentucky. In this case we have the record of Mr. SPEAKER BANDALL and others on a vote. In another case we have the views of Mr. SPEAKER BANDALL and others in speech. In the Forty-first Congress Mr. RANDALL was a member of the Committee on Elections. There was an unusually large number of contests in that Congress and the committee was always. in that Congress, and the committee was enlarged to fourteen members. The Democrats on the committee, beside Mr. RANDALL, were ALBERT G. BURR, of Illinois: PETEL M. DOX, of Alabama: MICHAEL C. KERR, of Ipdiana, and CLARKSON N. POTTER, of New York—an unusually strong delegation. Among the con-

from the Fourth district of South Carolina. It was referred to a sub-committee, composed of Messra CESSNA, of Pennsylvania; HALE, of

LOUISVILLE, Kv., Dec. 9.—The two Misses Campbell, Miss Choate and James Gregory were drowned in a mill pond ten miles from Oimstead, Kentucky, on Friday night, by the sinking of a canne in which they, with six other persons, were proceeding to a dance.

THE PRESIDENT REPLIES TO THE STATEMENTS OF MR. HEWITT

Congressional Globe, second session, Forty-first Congress. The majority of the sub-committee agreed to seat Mr. WALLACE on the ground of intimidation and fraud, but in reporting the case Mr. OESSNA held as a personal view (not as the view of the committee) that when one of two candidates is ineligible the votes cast for him are of no effect, and the other candidate is elected. The the Journal had been road, and amid the confi sion the report was adopted, the members scarcely realizing what was going on. The importance of the matter was realised only when Mr. WALLACE

resented himself to be sworn, and then by unan-A SPEECH POR SPEAKER RANDALL TO READ. Mr. RANDALL said:
"Mr. Speaker: As has been thoughtfully said
by my associate on the committee, (Mr. UESSNA.)
I dissent from the first proposition which he
makes in this report, that Mr. SIMPSON being
ineligible the votes cast for him are null and void,
and that therefore the candidate who received
the next highest number of votes should be adthe next highest number of votes should be admitted. The gentleman making this report gives us no American authority or precedent to sustain his position. He relies entirely upon English au-

American Congress rests, I may say, on universal suffrage."
Fürther on Mr. RANDALL said: "This House is about to thrust into a seat here as it did in the case of Mr. HOGE, from the same State, a man sent here by only a minority of the district which he claims to represent."

Here we have a plain, straightforward expres-

If he assumes that Mr. Cronin has the right to cast an electoral vote for the State of Ore Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of New York, in a lit. tle speech denounced the theory advanced by Mr. CESSNA. Mr. DAWES declared that it

thority and English precedents. Now I maintain that in the formation of the American Congress there is no analogy to the constitution of the

British Parliament. The latter is formed as

was in opposition to the decrees of the House for a period of thirty years. Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, the chairman of the reported to the full committee, because in conequence of the multitude of contested cases a sequence of the multitude of contested cases a rule had been adopted that the sub-committees should report directly to the House. Mr. BURR, a Democratic member of the committee, made; an falsbeante argument against the proposition, and quoted a number of cases, including that of Smith vs. Brown, given above, and that of McKee vs. Young, both of which were decided in the Fortish Congress. which were decided in the Fortieth Congress.

In the course of his speech Mr. BURB said, re-erring to the above cases: "In both of these cases it was urged that the successful candidates were known to be disque fied by the electors when they voted for the and that consequently the minority candidates were entitled to seats; and in both instances the pinion that such was not the law, and their views were spetained by an overwhelming ma-jority of the House,"

THE OREGON CASE SETTLED IN ADVANCE. Here, them, is indisputable authority, Demo-cratic and Republican, that Mr. Cronin has no standing as an elector for President, and that he has not the slightest right to cast a vote for the

Mr. WALLACE was scated, but solely on the ground of fraud and intimisation on the part of his opponent, and Mr. QESSNA stood almost alone in the absurd position he had assumed. In the face of this record, will the Democ in their desperation, under the lead of Mr. SPEAKER RANDALL, dare to count upon Mr. Cronin's vote for Tilden?

Statement of Hon. J. C. Denny, of In-diana—He Pronounces Hampton's Card False—United States Troops Still Necessary to Keep the Penand Prevent Open Rebellion.

Judge J. C. Denny, of Indiana, arrived in Washington on Saturday last from Columbia, S. Wade Hampton, in which statement he contra-dicts the statement of Wade Hampton, published in his card of last Wednesday. In this card Hampton denied that he had ever said that he held the asserts that this card is a

POSITIVE PREVABICATION, preserved the life of Mr. Chamberlain for quite a it had been the same ; any time he raised his fin ger Chamberlain would have been assassinated; that he was getting tired of acting as policeman.

although he may not have so intended it. He told me that there would be from ten to twenty thou-mand people in the city of Columbia, and I preand people in the city of thousand people tume there were as many as five thousand people tume there were as many he had by his personal

assembled there, and that he had by his personal offorts prevented violence." Judge Denny says that while in Columbia he was insulted on the streets and in the hotels by the rabble, among which were several negroes, who went about the street unrestrained yelling for Hampton. The turbulent spirit which pre vails in Columbia is such that Judge Denny con

to be kept there for the present to maintain or der and prevent the supporters of Hampton from breaking out into open rebellion against the State government.

Canvassing Board Up For Contempt.
TALLARASSEE, Dec. 9.—Messrs. Cowgill and
McLin, the Comptroller of Accounts and Scoretary of State, were brought before Judge White,
circuit judge of this district, to answer to the rule of the court to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt in continuing the canvass and certifying it for Governor and other State officers, after they had been served with the restraining order of the court at 12 o'clock to-day. They appeared with coursel, Judge Emmons, and asked for time to prepare an enswer, and, after argument, they were granted until 4 o'clock. They appeared at that hour, and, after lengthened argument, submitted a written answer, which they requested they might not be required to file in its unfinished condition, pleaded for delay, and the Judge granted until 9 o'clock a. m. Monday, when they were ordered to appear and answer specifically and without erasion why they should not be committed for contempt. of the court to show cause why they should not be

SUPREME COURT TO MEET TO HEAR APPRAL OF RETURNING BOARD. TALLAHASSER, Dec. 10.—The members of the Supreme Court have been summoned to Tallahassee, and will arrive to night. It is understood if the Circuit Court decides to commit the Returning Board for contempt an appeal will be made at once to the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Mr. Grossbeck, of Cincin-nati, Ohio, now in this city, is of the opinion that the Democratic party would lose caste by forcing its claim to the one hundred and eighty-fifth vote from Oregon as deciding the election. He rather regards it as an important strategic movement by the Democratic par'y to enforce an inquiry beyond the certificates issued from South Caro-lina. Florida and Louisiann to Hayes electors, In this opinion he was seconded by a majority of the Democratic leaders, and it is not at all prob-able that the election of Tilden will be insisted upon by reason of this vote. The vote merely opens a discussion and investigation into the validity of the certificates issued in the three States named.

Casualties of the Eccent Gale.

Baltimone, Mo., Dec. 10.—Arrivals from below report the gale on the Chesapeake yesterday the most severe for years, and the cold intense; A number of cyster vessels are reported ashore at various points down the bay. The oveter punsy Ann Eliza was driven on Little Hawkins' Point, and filled with water. The captain, John Oliver, and two of the crew, Martin Balley and Jacob Sauer, died from freezing, and the remainder of the crew, four in number, were badly trozen and taken to the hospital in this city.

More Pires.

Pittesuno, PA., Dec. t.—Soon after 12 o'clock to-dsy the tannery of Wm. Flaccus a Sons, at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Penn streets, was to-tally destroyed by fire, together with two dwelling-houses adjoining. At 1:30 p. m. the Labelle steel works, owned by Smith, Sutton & Co., at the corner of Ridge and Belmont avenues, in Alleghary City, was destroyed by fire. The amount of the loss in either case is unknown.

Gen Grant's Account of Mr. Hewitt's
Two Visits to the White House—The
Utterances of a Confidential Interview Divulged and Misropresented—
What the President Did Bay About
the Situation in South Carolina.
In conversation with a friend to-day the President's attention was called to various newspaper
structurals, unresting to give the text of a con-

that he might not recall it exactly as it occurred but in view of so much having been said on th

THE PIRST CONVERSATION WITH MR. HEWITT was extremely pleasant and agreeable. It was a general conversation, in which both expressed their views upon the political citiation, but not be the extent of the positiveness set forth if the fabrications published in the newspapers. The President stated during that conversation that sixty-three members were, in his opinion, processary to a legal quorum in the South Care. that sixty-three members were, in his opinion, necessary to a legal quorum in the South Carolina House of Representatives. The following day the President received a dispatch from Gov. Chamberlain stating that it was represented in Golumbia that Mr. Hewith had telegraphed to Gov. Herwitze the President received and the contraction of the President received and the contraction of the President received to Gen. Hampton that the President had stated to the that whichever Legislature had sixty-three bers would be recognised. To this the Pres. Immediately replied that if Mr. Hewitt ha ent such a telegram that it was entirely

UNAUTHORIZED AND UNTRUE, but that he was of the opinion that Mr. Hewit and not made such a statement. The Presiden in order to legally organize the Legislature and transact business, but that he did not say so as transact outsides, out that he did not say so an-theritatively; that it was simply an expression of his private views on the subject. The Presi-dent added to-day, by way of comment, that the Republican House of Representatives of South Carolina is reported to have organized with out fifty-nine members, while the secoding House me in Carolina hall with only fifty-six members and if fifty-nine members did not constitute legit quorum certainly fifty-six did not. He us na is reported to have organized with only ine members, while the secoding House Carolina hall with only fifty-six members, to the eight members from Laurens and Edge Sed counties, who claimed to have the certifi of the Supreme Court of the State, when in hey had simply a transcript of the proedpenday last the President received

WO MESSAGES PROX MIL HEWITT, AS POLLOW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1876.
The President, Executive Manaion: lumbia stating that the sixty-third member holding a certificate from the Secretary of State ha

been sworn into the House presided over by Speaker Wallace, which is therefore organized nce with the requirements of law, a ou. ARRAM S. HEWITT. the second message read thus:

House or Rupensentatives,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1876.

President, Executive Manaion: I have just received a later dispatch says that the Supreme Court of South Carolina has pronounced its judgment, and declared the House presided over by W. H. Wallace to be the legality-I have just received a later dispatch saving

constituted House of Representatives; that Mackey is a private person, not Speaker, or in any respect an officer of the legislative body. THE PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENCE ABUSED. These dispatches seemed to convince the President that Mr. Hewitt had in his telegram to their conversation on this subject. The President pamarked that the conversation was somewhat free and he thought confidential, and he did not suppose that Mr. Hewitt would use it to

On the same day, immediately after dinner, Mr. Hewitt and Senator Randolph were an nounced and admitted to an audience. After an Chamberlain's message to Mr. Hewitt and his own reply. At the same time the President stated in very plain terms that he thought that

his confidence had been abused.

Mr. Hewitt emphatically disclaimed any such conduct on his part, remarking that what he did say was that the President gave as his opinion that no less than sixty-three members constituted that no less than sixty-three members con the House for the transaction of business.

THE PRESIDENT ON WADE HAMPTON AND THE At this juncture Senator Randolph presented a dispatch from Wade Hampton, in which the latter said, in effect: "If the President will recog-President promptly and warmly replied that he looked upon it as a piece of impertinence in General Hampton attempting to instruct him as to his duty; that the troops in South Carolina were of threatened domestic violence by the organized and armed rifle-clubs represented by General Hampton, and which are now concentrated at Columbia. If the troops were withdrawn, he had

the quiet of death. Senator Randolph then apologized, saying that General Hampton did not mean to be impertinent; that his message was in reply to a private After some further conversation of an unim portant character, Mr. Hewitt and Senator Ran-dolph withdrew.

After disposing of this subject, the President in his conversation to day next reverted to the po-litical situation. He observed that political affairs were very much embarrassed, to say the least, by the bad temper shown, especially on the Democratic side; that whatever he had done in this connection was with a realising sense of his the sending of troops into the Southern States, and if a fair investigation was had of the situa-tion in the States where troops had been sent to preserve the peace this would be shown to the satisfaction of all parties; but notwithstanding the correctness of his motives and the imperative necessity of his action he had been widely mirrepresented. He said that Mr. Hayes carried all but four of the States that furnished men and pated in the rebellion; that the Der seemed to think it a great outrage if the Repub licans even claimed one of the Southern States WHERE THE BEAL STRENGTH OF THE DEMOCRACY

In New York the greatest Democratic ma-icrities were in wards where crime and illiteracy predominated; that the thirty-five electoral votes predominated; that the thirty-five electoral votes of that State were secured for Mr. Tiden mainly through the instrumentality of men who had no interest in the State or the Government. The electoral votes of Connecticut and New Jersey were secured through the same class of voters; that Mr. Tilden had claims to the electoral vote of no State in the North through the instrumentality of its best sitisens save in the State of Indiana. The classes referred to show he said. would all have given large Republican majorities in the late elections. But, he continued, to take another view of it, suppose the colored people were not allowed to vote, the representation from the Southern States would be largely reduced. Mr. Tilden would be short thirty, ave votes from that section, which would make a vast

In regard to General Ruger's reply to certain questions propounded by a committee of the Democratic House of South Carolina relative to the withdrawal of the troops from the Statehouse, the President said he supposed it was made in accordance with the instructions received by General Ruger frem Washington. No orders had been sent to General Ruger to occupy the Statehouse with Federal troops. The orders sent to him were to preserve the peace and to support the legally constituted authorities of the State; that the course pursued by General Ruger was, in his opinion, what that officer believed to be actually necessary to carry out his instructions. If he had acted otherwise Chamberlain would now undeabtedly be a refugee from the State like Governor Ames from Mississippi,

Speaking of the vote in Laurens and Edgefield, he said that the Democrats had no just grounds to claim them. Every pell showed that there were more votes polled than there were -resident voters in those counties. On election day the

voters in those counties. On election day the polls were seized by persons from Georgia, assisted by Democrats in those counties, but notwithstanding the frauds committed Hayes and Wheeler have a clear majority in the State.

In speaking of the setion of the General Government in recognizing a State government and its effect, he referred to the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, and the decision of the Supress Court, rendered by Chief Justice Taney, when the court held that the action of the President

In regard to Florida, he thought that the evience showed conclusively that the Republica e of any reference to the politics The absence of any reference to the political situation, in his annual message, he said, was owing to the fact that he did not receive the reports of the different Cabinet officers until a few days before it was transmitted to Congress.

hese he will take occasion to express his vie In regard to the concentry tien of more troops in Washington, he said it would be done if occasion demanded it. He said he had an abiding faith that the peace would be preserved at any hazard. In reference to impeachment, the President said that he had no objections to it. He was satisfied that he had performed his duty; that he had not violated the law, and thought that on a trial he would be able to produce such evidence in justifi-cation of all his acts in connection with the use of the military power as would carry conviction to the minds of all fair persons throughout the

It was mentioned to the President that it was It was mentioned to the President that it was reported that he had reserved some threatening letters. He replied: "Yes, two or six a day, containing all sorts of threats. I enjoyed reading them for a while, but lately have paid no attention to them." It was remarked that the first troops stationed at the President's house, as a guard, was during the term of Mr. Bucham The President added: "And continued there us my occupancy commenced. The first night I was seated in the parlor, conversing with friends, when I heard the tramp of troops on the portico without, and shortly the commands of an officer. I stepped to the door to see what it all meant. I nquired of the lieutenant whether it was con-omary. He said that it was. I ordered him, as he

THE BROOKLYN DISASTER.

Work on the Buins Suspended, NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The work of removing and xamining the ruins of the Brooklyn theatre was espended at 9 o'clock this morning, it being eemed unsafe to proceed any further while the walls are in the present condition, with the wind blowing so strongly. The dangerous part of the walls have, however, been braced, and the fire-men expect to resume their labors soon after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Almost the whole interior of the theatre has now been explored. The vestibule has been almost cleared out from the front entrance to the staircase, and this afternoon a heap of rubbish beneath the staircase will be removed. It is possible that bodies may be found beneath it, but not probable. The parquette has been thoroughly searched, and there remains but

few parts of the stage unexplored.

A CALLOUS-REARTED GIFT. Yesteriay a young girl, who pretended that she was in search of her missing brother, obtained a permit from the coroner to visit the morgun. She went there, and after booking at the different bodies, picked out one which she said was her brother, James McCouley. A card with the mame upon it was placed upon it as one of the identified. She then went out into the street and lawface with her companion about it, saying she had played a good joke on the officers. The police were informed of the fact, and the girl is to be arrested, if she can be found.

The body of Williams Shay was identified today.

THE FUNERAL.

At a little before 12:30 o'clock the dead wagons
began leaving the front of the Adams-street
morgue, and, passing through Hornun place,
formed a line in Schermerhorn street. Most of
these vehicles were the black, open wagons commonly used by undertakers, and contained two
coffins each. The hearses, which were comparatively few, each contained a single coffin. There
are seventy coffins in all, containing unidentified
remains. There are also five or six recognised
bodies which will be buried by the city in the
general plot, as the relatives or friends of the
dead are unable to bear the expense of private
funerals.

Considerable delay in forming the procession
was caused by the desire of persons in the Adamsstreet morgue to continue their citorts for the
identification of friends. Several additional
bodies were recognized this morning. The
hearses were drawn by two horses. The following was the order of the procession, which did not
move until more than an hour after the appointed
time: First, a mounted squad of police; second,
a number of carriages containing cleraymen;
third, hearses and other vehicles with bodies of
the dead; fourth, an escort of several regiments
of militia, the soldiers wearing overcoats, Maj.
Gen. Thomas S. Dakin in command; fifth, relatives and near friends of the victims, all ofthem
riding in carriages; sixth, officers of the city government and others in authority. Among the
regiments were the old 47th, Williamsburg, and
the 13th and 35d, Brooklyn.

It was expected that an entire division of militia would parade, but at 11:30 o'clock an order,
caused by the extreme severity of the cold, was
promulgated from headquarters forbidding the
parade of any regiments not provided with overcoats. As the hearses ro'led down Flatbush avenue one of the most consplexuous and often occurring sights was an old, large poster, with the
ominous announcement: "Brooklyn Theatre;
Last Night of the 'Two Orphans;' Doors Open at

nada right to all the service they could over render.

All the arrangements at length completed, at about 2 o'clock the long procession started on its way, timed by the serried roll of drums and by, the fitful sobbing of almost broken hearts. With-in the houses and without them, far, far along, the wide avenue and across the broad streets, many an eye was moist and many a lip was quivering as the dead were borne to Greenwood, leaving behind them sacred memories and cruei poverty, too, which will not be effaced, and by their very stiliness and seclusion appealing more loudly than the noise of words in behalf of their stricken and famishing loved ones for a wise and generous charity.

loudly than the noise of words in behalf of their stricken and famishing loved ones for a wise and generous charity.

The services at Greenwood cemetery were very impressive. The burial plot on Battle Hill, where the unrecognized dead of the disaster were interred, is a circular mound, including four regular plots, and is about one hundred yards from the Fifth-avenue entrance to Greenwood cemetery, it is associated with an important historical event in the history of the Revolution. Upon it Washington stood during the closing hour of the battle of Long Island, and from it he directly retreated at the end of that disastrous engagement to New York, and thence to Harlem Plains.

This morning seventy live men were at work upon the circular trench: in it, side by side, the coffins were subsequently placed. Its dimensions were thirty-three feet round, fourteen feet in width and seven feet deep. It was of sufficient capacity to receive one hundred coffins. The centre of the mound, which includes lour plots, has a diameter of about twenty-five feet. On this will be erected the mounment which has been suggested, recording the terrible events of the night of the 8th of December, 1876. The coffins were arranged in double rows, the first one put down with the heads towards the cantre of the piot, and the second with their heads at the ends of the first. The place selected is among the most eligible in Greenwood cemetery.

eligible in Greenwood cemetery.

COMMITTER FOR RELIEF.

The committee for the relief of the sufferers by the burning of the Brooklyn theatre met to-night at Delmonico's, General Licyd Appinwall in the chair. It was reported that a majority of the 300 lost were poor, leaving relatives depending on them. There were about 15 cases of absolute destitution, 100 to 200 cases requiring partial assistance. Mr. B. B. Sherman was appointed treasurer, and quite a number requiring continual assistance. Mr. B. B. Sherman was appointed treasurer, and General Appinwall, Mr. Sherman and Mr. L. M. Bates were appointed an executive committee for the distribution of the funds collected.

commeted.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MURDOCH AND BURBOLD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The funeral services over the remains of the actors Murdoch and Burroughs took place in the "Little Church around the corner," at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremenies were very interesting, leating nearly three hours. Rev. Dr. Houghton officiated. The church was crowded, and thousands of people stood in the streets in its vicinity. Among the eminent actors and actresses present were the following: Edwin and Mrs. Bouclounit, Charles Thorne, Lester Wallack, Tony Pastor, Miss Kate Claston, Miss Fanny Morant, of New York, and the following delegation from Philadelphia: Wm. D. Gammel, J. Fred. Scott, F. F. Mackay, McKee Rankin, Jas. W. Norris, Chas. Stanley, Wm. H. Daly, F. W. Sanger, Geo. Holland, H. C. Kennedy, Harry Bave, Miss Lillan Conway and Miss Lille Glover.

ACROSS THE OCEAN. A WAR STILL THREATENING.

The Porte Not Responsible. CONSTANTINOPER, Dec. 9.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular dispatch, dated December 1, to the representatives of the Porte abroad, declaring that the Porte is not responsible for the deplorable condition of some of her provinces. Energetic measures were only taken after all conciliatory means had been exjucing reforms which would satisfy all her subjects of whatever race or religion. Lafoot Pasha, in conclusion, points out that Turkey's attitude of moderation was the surest guarantee for the introduction of reforms, and therefore Russian armaments and Russian occupations are unjusti-fied.

ANOTHER LEVY OF TAX.

YOUR OF AGE.

GEN. IGNATISFF.

GEN. IGNATISFF.

CONSTANTINOT OR. Bec. 9—Gen. Ignatises, the
Russian embassador, visited the Marquisof Salisbury yesterday, and had a long conference with
him. Sir. Henry Elliott, the British ambassador,
will give a diamer to the Marquiso of Salisbury and
all the diplomatic corps on the 14th instant.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE
SULTAN—ARREST OF CONSPIRATORS. SULTAN—ABREST OF CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company states that the Marquis of Salisbury had an audience with the Sultan to-day. It is understood that perfect harmany of riews has prevailed up to the present hour between Salisbury and Ignatisfi, and the plenipotentiaries have all been favorable to a scood understanding. Two Montenegrins, who had conspired to assessinate Midhat Pashs, were arrested at his residence last Wednesday. Among the conspirators engaged in the other had agreed on the Sultan Murad are two Turks.

sistant dragoman of the British Embassy.

TURKS TO ESTER ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Reports are renewed that the Turks are about to enter Roumania. The Siandard's Berlin dispatch reports that the Turks have declared at Bucharest that they are obliged to occupy Roumanian territory. The same dispatch says the fact that the Russian government does not prohibit private meetings to promote the purchase of American vessels, to be used as privateers in cade of war, is creating much comment among German chip-owners, who, being largely engaged in the carriage of Russian merchandise, fear the ruin of their trade if Engiand should ever be compelled to resort to reprisals.

PRANCE. Political Conflict Growing Serious. PARIS, Dec.
sidered very serious. There is now a direct connect
between the Left and President McMahon. The
latter is asserted to be influenced by counsels
which, though not reactionary, are unfavorable
to the republicans, and is resolved not to yield,
while the Left are equally resolved to carry their
ideas. A state of feeling exists which renders a

CABINET CONTINUED, WITH ONE CHANGE.

THE CONFERENCE. A dispatch from Bertin to the Pall Mail Gazette says General Ignaties has proposed that the Marquis of Salisbury preside at the conference of the Powers. The Turkish representatives are reported to have objected, on the ground that disloyatic usages assign the presidence to one of

LONDON Dec. 11.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Ministerial crisis is beginning seriously to affect trade. Up to midnight Sanday the Left have reduced to left M. Duffare invo a portfolio. The difficulties do not appear to have been cleared away by Duffare's conference with Simon. There is no chance of the list of a new Ministry appearing in Mon day's Official Journal.

AGREEMENT UPON CHANGE IN MINISTRY.

COMPLETE AMMESTY.

Threatened Breach of Neutrality. LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette's Ber-lin correspondent says: "It is announced that in ormal protest against such breach of neutrality.

At the annual fete of St. George, celebrated yesterday at St. Petersburg, the Crar, as usual, proposed the health of Emperor William, who is the oldest knight of the order, in complimentary and friendly terms. He also expressed hopes of a peaceable settlement of the Eastern question. THE CZAR'S ASSURANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen Prorogues Parliament, LONDON, Dec. 2.-The Queen issued a proclama tion to-day prereguing Parliament until Feb-ruary 8, when it is to meet for the dispatch of urgent and important business.

Inspection of London Theatres. LONDON, Dec. 9.-At a meeting of the Glasgow county justices yesterday, attention was called to the late appalling catastrophe at the Brooklyn theatre, in Brooklyn. It was agreed that steps theatre, in Brooklyn. It was agreed that seems of exit from the Glasgow theatres and protection against fire. A comm tree of justices and architects was appointed to inspect the different theatres and report at a future meeting.

Obligatory Education. Mapnin, Dec. 10 .- The law has passed the Civil Revolution-Overthrow of Ler-

do's Government.

Matamoras, Dec. 9, via Brownsville,
Texas, Dec. 9.—News has just been received the city of Mexico. General Esco fonterey and Saltillo have declared in favor of to the merchants of Matamoras turned out to a scheme to plunder them of \$40,000, on a pre-of a tax of three per cent. on merchandise i property. The whole community protest again this action as illegal and tyrannical.

New York, Dec. 9.—The Tribuse says: Last evening it was learned that all the papers cap-ured at Vigo with William M. Tweed, after havng been examined by United States District At-orney George Bliss and others authorised by torney George Bliss and others authorised by the Government to examine them, had been for-warded to Washington, where they will undergo examination by Attorney General Taft, and pos-sibly by Secretary Fish also. These were the papers which were detained on board the Frank-lin at the time of Tweed's arrival. It was subse-quently stated by Tweed that the contents of his baggage were simply valueless linen, and no pa-pers of any importance were to be found.

Nxw York, Dec. 2.—During the gale this orning a new grain elevator at the foot of West Sixtieth street was damaged to the extent of 10,000 by the clearing portion being blown to toms. A watchman named Edward Loenoy was tilled by falling debris.

the house of John Greecan, jr., at Bye early this morning, and were fired on. One was subse-quently found wounded and lying by the roadside, He was delivered to the authorities. His injuries tre serious.

NO. 12.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. An Error Corrected.

Dr. Linderman requests it to be denied that, as stated in a late number of the New York Haraid, he has, as director of the mint coinage of the country, expressed himself in inver of the double standard of values. He states that he has never advocated this idea, and that he is, as always, an advocate of the gold standard.

Tilden.
The committee appointed by the car

Democratic Representatives to look after the hot-heads, keep them from forcing imprachment upon Congress before the red-fire and other stage-

Republican Investigations - North

General MacDougall- of New York, will endeavor to-day to introduce the resolution which was prevented from presenting in the House on last Monday. The resolution provides for spelast Monday. The resolution provides for spe-cial committees "to examine into the alleged fraudulent registration and frandulent voting" at the late election in the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and in the First Con-gressional district of Pennsylvania; "to examine and report whether election frauds have been perpetrated in the Second and Fourth Cengres-sional districts in Yirginia in the recent elec-tion;" and "to examine and report whether any frauds have been committed or intimidation of voters used in the recent election" in Mississippi.

The Bemocrats Tapping the Wires. deputy Sergeant at Arms has just returned from New York, where he subpensed the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company to ap-pear in New Orleans at 12 o'clock on Tuesday. next, with copies of all the dispatches sent by or to Secretary Chandler with reference to politics in the South, from October 1 to the date of the in the South, from October 1 to the date of the issue of the subpoens. A like subpoens has been served upon the manager of the telegraph office in this city, with reference to all dispatches sent to or from Washington by Segretary Chandler. But this is not all. They are also to farnish the dispatches from Wm. E. Chandler and other gentlemen who went South to winces the count of the Returning Board. All these dispatches are to be handed over to Mr. Morrison, the chairman of the special committee on Louisians affairs. The reason assigned for sending them all there is because it was impossible to particularize the dispatches bearing, upon Louisians affairs. Mr. Morrison, it is presumed, will distribute these that refer to the Stratesia Chester Scott.

Senate Committees to Go South. The following Senators have been designated to act with the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in accordance with the order of the Elections, in accordance with the order of the Senate made on Friday at the request of Senator Morton: Messrs. Christiancy, Teller and McDon-ald. The committee met on Saturday, and was in session till 2 o'clock. After much discussion in restion till 2 o'clock. After much discussion upon the subjects referred to them they resalved to send sub-committees to the disputed Southern States to inquire into the conduct of the recent elections. Senator Morton, chalrman, appointed the following as the sub-committees: For the State of Louisians, Messrs. Howe, Wadlesigh, Mc-Miline, Boutwell, Saulsbury and McDonald; for Florids, Messrs. Mitchell, Teller and Cooper, for South Carolina, Messrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin, Christiancy and Merrimon. All questions of law, questions in regard to Oregon, Mitssissippi, Alabama and the eligibility of electors in all the States were referred to Messrs. Morton, Logan and Kernan. The sub-committees hope to start to night.

Committee Appointed to Destroy Can-

On the 27th of November the Secretary of the Mesers. Daniel Baker, chief of the loan branch; Webster Elmes, chief clerk of the solicitor's office; legal money of the United States, which have been captured during a period of about seven years. The commission have since been signaged in drawing up, for future reference in this secret service devision, a complete schedule of the accumulations of the period named. There are three hundred engraved plates, covering all denominations up to one hundred dollars, many of which, on comparison with genuine work, are quite equal to any engraved plates made by authority of the Government. There are also about thirty rolls or dies for duplicating indefinitely any of the plates mentioned, as well as numerous dis-mobils for bogue coin.

The counterfeit notes and currency which have accumulated within the period named are of all

Capital Notes.

The House committee on appropriations will to-day distribute the work of the several appropriation bills to sub-committees. It is the intention of the committee to work shead and put all the bills in shape for presentation, but they will withhold them from the House until the Presidential models is definitely shaped. The threat is now that if Hayes is mangurated the supplier are to be cut off.

are to be cut off. Mr. E. L. Gregory, of Petersburg, messenger to convey the electoral vote of Virginia to Washington, arrived in this city on Saturday, and deposited the vote of his State with Vice-President Ferry, at the Senate Chamber.

There is a demand for fur-lined night The river is closed up tight and naviga-The skaters were plentiful and in high glee at Baboock lake last Saturday. The only marriage license issued on Sat-urday was one to F. C. Griffin and Mrs. Mary McDowell.

Everybody is looking forward with anguish to the day when the Avenue payament will be finished. Saturday night one hundred and fifty men were engaged in fighting the tiger at "The Club." Where were the police? Three Southern Congressmen at the National theatre last Saturday evening want out four times for drinks between the acts. The new Western market was opened to

The cigar store belonging to Edward Gorman, on Fourteenth street, near H. was broken open and robbed some time last night. Nearly all of the moveable contents were carried. Next Wednesday night the uniform battalion, Knights of Pythias, will except the Grand Chancellor of Grand Lodge, K. of P., D. C., to Georgetown, on the semi-annual visitation to Hemoine Lodge.

the public on Saturday. In henor of the occa-the dealers covered their stalls with orname and Donch's band was in attendance all day.

The wind storm Saturday morning un-reofet houses Nos. 1451 and 1455 Corcoran street, 1714 Fourteenth street, a house at the corner of Thirteenth and Tatreets and a row of new houses in Kingman's court. The attention of the proper authorities is called to the manner in which the fire-aiarm is struck on the bell of the Western Presbyterian Church, as it is almost a matter of impossibility to tell the number of the box struck.